[134 cont.]
411 toward the front, and bulges slightly in the rear third, and of the actual short point, an extremely sharp bone needle about five to six centimeters long. Sometimes the main, bony section is also compound. All the parts are carefully joined together and to the wooden intermediate section, while the long notches at the ends, shaped like a swallow tail, are fitted together and wrapped [381] with fine cord. The whole thing is then coated with a red resin-like substance like lacquer, so that it looks as though it were 381 made of one piece. The principal ingredient of this cement is 824 the pit of a nut-like fruit, probably Barringtonia, which is scraped with a mussel shell; it is mixed with a little lime and chewed areca nut, and the surface is finally rubbed with a nut, probably also areca nut, which gives it the characteristic red 411 color (3). The arrows with the simple bone point differ from the

3. Dillon, pp. 170, 227.

others only in that the principal part of the point is made of wood and, along with the wooden intermediate part, is carved out of one piece. Since, however, the point, like its bone counterpart, is coated with the red cement, it is impossible to tell which type the point belongs to if it is undamaged. The wooden [531] intermediate sections are covered with various kinds of carvings, some of which (Fig. 62, Nos. 30-40) undoubtedly are to be regarded as faded barbed-hook designs; the groups of alternate barbed hooks are always black, whereas the rest of the ornamentation is patterned black, white, and red. Between the individual [135] [Figs. 59, 60, and 61 appear here] parts of the ornamentation there are cord lashings that are secured with a cement substance, like the arrow points, probably to avoid splintering the wooden part. [136] The cord lashing that secures the wooden part in the shaft end is also smeared with cement. Rarely the entire point is made of wood (Fig. 62, Nos. 1-6 (1). Labillardière

1. Dalrymple, p. 78. D'Urville, p. 217.

3:Davenport E-5 (1958-1960)1962
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287 [223] [825] [381] [924] [804] own pigeon feathers, shooting the gray Pacific pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*) with bow and arrow. With a mucilage made from the sap of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), he glues the feathers together into the flexible platelet. The flat surface of a wooden platen, usually about 2¾ by 1¾ inches, serves as a gauge for fashioning each platelet in the proper size. Using the same glue, the craftsman tacks a half-inch band of red down from the honey eaters along one edge of the gray platelet. A piece of currency requires about 1,500 platelets, overlapped like shingles to expose only the band of red feathers. Since one 10-bird packet of down is enough for 50 platelets, about 300 honey eaters are required for a standard piece of new currency.

[436]

The platelets are passed on to the currency binder, who collects and prepares the other necessary materials: [824] long-staple fibers from the bark of a rain-forest tree (*Gnetum gnemon*), [237] colored seeds for decoration and pieces of turtle shell. He stretches two three-ply fiber cords from a large stump to a springy sapling set in the ground about five feet away, and he spaces the cords about

[797(D)]